

TAXONOMICA ARANEAE I: BARYCHELIDAE, THERAPHOSIDAE, NEMESIIDAE  
AND DIPLURIDAE (ARANEAE)

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In the Barychelidae, *Idioctis sierramadrensis* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995 is placed in the synonymy of *Rhianodes atratus* (Thorell, 1890) and *Aganippe bancroftii* Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918 is transferred to the barychelid genus *Trittame*. In the Theraphosidae, *Phlogiellus* Pocock, 1897 is the senior synonym of *Baccallbrapo* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995; *Chilocosmia* Schmidt & von Wirth, 1992 and *Selenopelma* Schmidt & Krause, 1995 are newly placed in the synonymy of *Selenocosmia* along with *Phlogius* Simon, 1887 which is replaced into synonymy. In the Nemesiidae, *Chenistonia* is removed from the synonymy of *Aname* and includes only species of the *Aname maculata* group of Raven, 1984. The contentious question of the identity of *Aname diversicolor* Hogg, 1902 is revisited. The invalidly designated neotype is used as the type of *Aname mainae*, sp. nov. In the Dipluridae, the Dominican amber fossil genus, *Microsteria* Wunderlich, 1988, is placed in the synonymy of *Masteria* L. Koch, 1873. □ *Taxonomy, Mygalomorphae, spiders, Australia, amber fossil.*

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A number of new taxa and nomenclatural changes have occurred in mygalomorph spiders in southeast Asia, Australia and fossils from the Dominican amber since Main (1985) and Raven (1985b). Some have been a result of taxonomic revisions. Some have been isolated descriptions. Some have been forced as a result of wider changes. Most changes do not require full revisions but only a brief note. That is the purpose of this series.

Institutional and morphological abbreviations follow those of Raven (1985a).

BARYCHELIDAE

**Rhianodes atratus** (Thorell, 1890)

*Rhianus atratus* Thorell, 1890: 277; Roewer, 1942: 224.  
*Rhianodes atratus*: Raven, 1994: 697; Platnick, 1998: 143.  
*Idioctis sierramadrensis* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995: 25;  
Platnick, 1998: 137. (New synonymy)

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE: ♂, Philippines, Quezon Prov., Real, Llavac Vill., R. Apostol, 16 Jan 1985; in International Rice Research Institute, Philippines.

REMARKS. Barrion & Litsinger (1995) described a new *Idioctis* based on a male and juvenile female from slash and burn upland rice fields in the Philippines on Luzon Island. However, *Idioctis* is an intertidal spider (Raven, 1988, Churchill & Raven, 1992, Raven, 1994) known rarely far from the littoral zone. The diagnosis of *Idioctis* given by Barrion & Litsinger (1995) is a slightly changed version of that given by Raven

(1988: 2) and its descriptive statement is also essentially that of Raven (1988). The figures of *Idioctis sierramadrensis* are of sufficient detail to clarify its true identity. The species is clearly not referable to *Idioctis*. The eye group is too deep, the sternum is 'as long as wide' not about 1.5 times wider than long, the shape of the carapace is ovoid, not elongate, and the abdomen is dark with patterning. All of these are the characters of the monotypic *Rhianodes* into which genus the species is here transferred.

The long spines overhanging the chelicerae are mentioned by Raven (1994) in *R. atratus*, and the palp and diagnostic first leg of the male of *Idioctis sierramadrensis* do not show differences from that of *R. atratus*. Hence, I am transferring the species into the synonymy of *R. atratus*.

DISTRIBUTION. Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines. Raven (1994) incorrectly listed Maxwell's Hill in Singapore; it is in Malaysia. This is the first report of the species from the Philippines.

**Trittame bancroftii** (Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918), comb. nov.  
(Fig. 1)

*Aganippe bancroftii* Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918: 95; Main, 1985: 14.

MATERIAL. LECTOTYPE: (designated Main, 1985: 14), AMKS 6151, Eidsvold, SE Qld; ♀, paralectotype, same data; KS6152, ♀ paralectotype. *Aname distincta* (Rainbow, 1914, det. RJR).

**DIAGNOSIS.** Females share with those of *T. gracilis* the presence of thorn spines (3-4 strong) on patellae III and well developed posterior median spinnerets but differ in that the chelicerae lack a rastellum, the ALE are clearly more than their diameter apart and the PME are large.

**REMARKS.** This transfer also removes the secondary homonymy with *Aganippe bancrofti* identified by Main, 1985. Raven (1990, 1994) failed to deal with this species listed by Main (1985) as incertae sedis in the Barychelidae. The lectotype has dense claw tufts, numerous maxillary cuspules, no labial cuspules and short PLS and is clearly *Trittame*. Rainbow & Pulleine's type series also includes a female *Aname distincta* which, by default, also is a paralectotype.

This increases the already high beta diversity of *Trittame* in southeast Queensland. Although some in the area are known only from one sex, there is no doubt that the species is distinct from others in the region. The thorn spines on the patella were found by Raven (1990) to be present in both males and females of *T. gracilis*. Hence, *T. bancrofti* females are not conspecific from the geographically close but allopatric *T. mccoilli* Raven, 1995 or *T. stonieri* Raven 1995.

#### THERAPHOSIDAE

##### *Phlogiellus* Pocock, 1897.

*Phlogiellus* Pocock, 1897: 595; Raven, 1985b: 118.

*Baccallbrapo* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995: 21; Platnick, 1998: 153. Type species, *Baccallbrapo bundokalbo* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995.

**MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE:** *Baccallbrapo bundokalbo*, ♂, Philippines, Laguna Prov, Siniloan, Magsaysay Vill., 16 Jan 1985, A, Barrion, M. Perez. **PARATYPES:** Subadult ♀'s, Philippines, Quezon Prov., Real, Llavac Vill., R. Apostol, 16 Jan 1985. All in International Rice Research Institute, Philippines. (New synonymy)

**HABITAT DISTRIBUTION.** Rainforests in Southeast Asia, islands of the northwest Pacific, and in northern Australia.

**REMARKS.** None of the characters (marginal differences on scopula density on tarsi) used by Barrion & Litsinger (1995) to distinguish

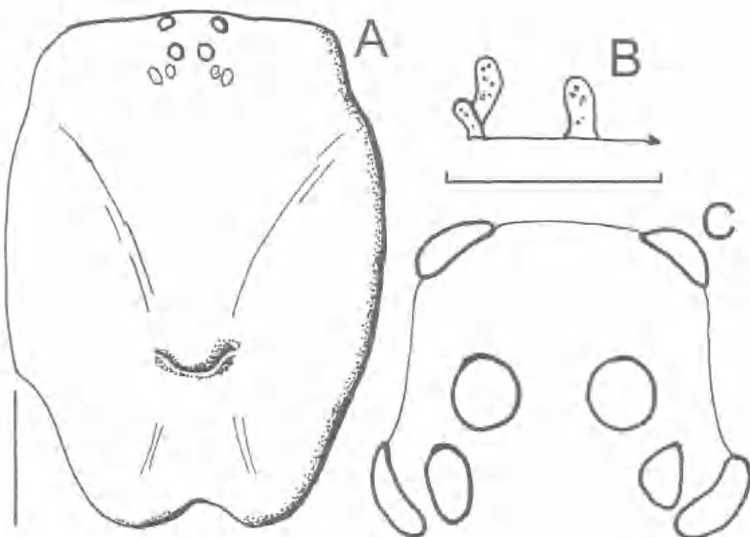


FIG. 1. *Trittame bancrofti* (Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918), lectotype female, AMKS6152. A, carapace; B, spermathecae; C, eyes. Scale bars = 1mm.

*Baccallbrapo* alone are adequate to support the recognition of a new genus and the variability falls adequately within the known generic variation. The types have a third claw and cracked tarsus IV, both characters of *Phlogiellus* (see Raven, 1985b), *P. bundokalbo* is unusual in having tarsi III and IV cracked.

Many references to *Selenocosmia* in the rainforests of north Queensland should mostly likely be referred to *Phlogiellus*. Queensland Museum records (determined by RJR) include many *Phlogiellus* from that region.

##### *Selenocosmia* Ausserer, 1871

*Selenocosmia* Ausserer, 1871: 204. Type species by monotypy *Mygale javanensis* Walckenaer, 1837. Type presumed lost.

*Phricus* Koch, 1874: 488. type species by monotypy, *Phricus crassipes* Koch, 1874. Type in ZMH, examined.

*Phlogius* Simon, 1887: cxv, replacement name for *Phricus* Koch, 1874 preoccupied by *Phricus* Spinola, 1839 in the Hemiptera; Schmidt, 1995: 10. Replaced into synonymy.

*Psophopoeus* Thorell, 1897: 175. type species by subsequent designation of Bonnet (1958: 3825), *Phricus validus* Thorell, 1881. First synonymised by Simon, 1903: 995.

*Chilocosmia* Schmidt & von Wirth, 1992: 9. Type species by original designation *Chilocosmia dichromata* Schmidt & von Wirth, 1992. (New synonymy)

*Selenopelma* Schmidt & Krause, 1995: 22. Type species *Selenopelma kovariki* Schmidt & Krause, 1995. (New synonymy)

**REMARKS.** Schmidt (1995) removed the Australian *Selenocosmia crassipes* (Koch, 1873) and *Selenocosmia stirlingi* Hogg, 1901 and transferred them to the restored genus name *Phlogius* Simon, 1887. The removal from

*Selenocosmia* was based upon differences from a putative paratype of *Selenocosmia javanensis* (Walckenaer, 1837), the type species of *Selenocosmia* Ausserer, 1871. Indeed, the type species needs to be studied, the species variability documented, the types found, and other species may then be understood and their relationship with the type species and differences from it understood. None of that has been done in the above three papers written or coauthored by Schmidt.

The type material of *Selenocosmia javanensis* (Walckenaer, 1837) has not been examined or even located. Schmidt claims to have examined a 'paratype' of *Selenocosmia javanensis* in the Museum of Wiesbaden but Jäger (1998) found no such material. Type material of other species of Walckenaer has been found in the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris but Heurtault (1980) lists only BMNH with Walckenaer types. In any case, since Walckenaer did not designate a holotype, paratypes do not exist either. Hence, Schmidt was in error and did not see a paratype of *Selenocosmia javanensis* (Walckenaer, 1837).

I have examined the specimen considered the paratype of *Selenocosmia javanensis* (Walckenaer, 1837). It has two labels: one is a Museum Wiesbaden label with faded ink inscription, the other is a more legible pencil label. The information on both is the same:

Museum no. 637  
'*Selenocosmia javanensis* Walck.  
Java Krakau  
G: Prof. Kulczynski 1900'

Type material of Walckenaer should be labelled with the original name, '*Mygale javanensis*'. The name *Selenocosmia* was first used by Ausserer (1871). Hence, the label reflects nothing but the locality and a subsequent identification. Walckenaer (1837) gave no further data than 'Java'. Hence, the specimen was not labelled by Walckenaer, cannot be considered a type of any kind and has no nomenclatural status.

Other material studied included an exuvium from a zoo specimen, a specimen (former pet?) identified by Weichmann (outside of a published revision).

The type specimen of *Phlogius crassipes* Koch, 1874 was examined as were other material (former illegally exported pets) identified by Charpentier (also informally and outside of a revision).

No type material of *Selenocosmia stirlingi* Hogg, 1901 was examined by Schmidt but material so labelled in the South Australian Museum was, as well as some other *Selenocosmia* species.

Schmidt (1995) lists a number of differences in the material mentioned. No variational study supports the species significance of those differences. More importantly, Schmidt does not explain how other species of *Selenocosmia* belong to a different monophyletic group from those he places in *Phlogius*.

Differences in characters previously used, e.g. relative leg length and diameter, are not thoroughly examined. Indeed, in that character alone, *Selenocosmia crassipes* is more similar to *Selenocosmia javanensis* than with *Selenocosmia stirlingi*.

Also, Schmidt (1995) lists the distribution of *Selenocosmia crassipes* as Australia and New Guinea and so perpetuates an error from Roewer (1945), repeated without critical review by Smith (1992; Smith, in litt.). The type locality is Rockhampton, central coastal Queensland and the species is centred on that area (Queensland Museum Records, Raven, unpublished data).

No support is given in Schmidt (1995) for the restoration of *Phlogius* or in Schmidt & von Wirth (1992) and Schmidt & Krause (1995) for the new genera *Chilocosmia* and *Selenopelma*, respectively.

Because the somatic and sexual morphology of mygalomorphs are so conservative it is very difficult to establish sound specific and sometimes even generic boundaries. Theraphosid systematic studies in the past 20 years, in reflecting this difficulty, have mostly been characterised by the descriptions of new species and genera, outside of revisions. The result has been that many new species and some genera have been described in isolation without sound reference to other species in the genus. Raven (1985b) synonymised genera in which no differences of generic significance existed among the type species. However, the elevation of new genera, or resurrection of synonymised genera, has occurred for a similar but reciprocal reason: that a species differs (extent and status unspecified) from the type species. Schmidt (1995) and other works of Schmidt (Schmidt & von Wirth, 1992; Schmidt & Krause, 1995) fail on such grounds.

## NEMESIIDAE

**Chenistonina** Hogg, 1901

*Chenistonina* Hogg, 1901: 262. Type species by original designation. *Chenistonina maculata* Hogg, 1901.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Chenistonina* differs from *Aname* by males having a medial spur and megaspine on tibia I, a long slender palpal tarsus, a pear-shaped palpal bulb with the embolus very short or absent, and by both sexes having small marginal sternal sigilla. *Chenistonina* shares with *Namea* and *Teyl* the elongate palpal tarsus in males but differs from *Namea* in lacking the reflexed embolus and further from *Aname* in that in males the basal process on metatarsus I opposite the tibial spur is either very small or absent. *C. trevallynina* breaches that concept in having the plesiomorphically short male palpal tarsus.

**REMARKS.** Raven (1985b) maintained *Chenistonina* in the synonymy of *Aname*, following Raven (1981). However, Main (1986, without explanation) has maintained their respective validity. Phylogenetically, *Chenistonina* is here confined only to the *Aname maculata* group of Raven (1984).

Main (1982a, 1986) continued to place *Aname tepperi* in *Chenistonina*. However, it has a long embolus. Hence, the inclusion of *A. tepperi* in *Chenistonina* makes the group concept polythetic. The only illustration of the male of *A. tepperi* is in Main (1964) and since then there has been no phylogenetic analysis of the species nominally included by Main (1985) in *Chenistonina* save for Raven (1984, 1985a, b).

The following species are explicitly included in *Chenistonina* and *Aname*, respectively.

Species included in *Chenistonina*:

- Aname caeruleomontana* Raven, 1984, NSW
- Aname hickmani* Raven, 1984, NSW
- Chenistonina maculata* Hogg, 1901, VIC
- Aname montana* Raven, 1984, NSW
- Chenistonina trevallynina* Hickman, 1926, Tas

Species included in *Aname*:

- A. armigera* Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918, WA
- A. atra* (Strand, 1913), SA, NT
- A. ameu* Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918, NSW
- A. barrera* Raven, 1985, Qld, NSW
- A. blackdownensis* Raven, 1985, Qld
- A. coenosa* Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918, SA
- A. canara* Raven, 1985, Qld
- A. carina* Raven, 1985, Qld
- A. collinsorum* Raven, 1985, Qld
- A. cuspidata* (Main, 1954), WA
- A. distincta* (Rainbow, 1918), Qld
- A. diversicolor* (Hogg, 1902), Qld, SA

- A. fuscocincta* Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918, WA
- A. grandis* Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918, SA
- A. humptydoo* Raven, 1985, NT
- A. inimica* Raven, 1985, NSW, Qld
- A. kirrama* Raven, 1984, Qld
- A. longitheca* Raven, 1985, Qld
- A. maculata* (Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918), WA
- A. pallida* Koch, 1873, Qld
- A. robertsorum* Raven, 1985, Qld
- A. robusta* Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918, SA
- A. tasmanica* Hogg, 1902, Tas
- A. tepperi* (Hogg, 1902), WA, SA
- A. tigrina* Raven, 1985, Qld
- A. tropica* Raven, 1984, Qld
- A. navigera* Main, 1994, SA, WA
- A. villosa* (Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918), WA
- A. warialda* Raven, 1985, NSW, Qld

**Aname diversicolor** (Hogg, 1902)

(for full synonymy see Raven, 1985a)

**DISTRIBUTION.** Deka Station, near Blackall, western Queensland.

**REMARKS.** Raven (1985a) gave ample reasons that the neotype designation of *Dekana diversicolor* Hogg, 1902 by Main (1982b) was invalid. Apart from anything else, in Main (1982b) making such a designation outside of and before a revision, it was not possible to assert that the identity of species could not be established from Hogg's (1902) figures. Indeed, in his revision, Raven (1985a) found Hogg's figures were perfectly adequate to recognise the species. Also, comparison of the morphology of other species described by Hogg with his own figures indicates that his figures were accurate. Main (1982b) also placed *Aname atra* (Strand, 1913) into the synonymy of *A. diversicolor* but Raven (1985a) found that the two species were readily distinguishable. To accept Main's (1982b) neotype designation requires that Hogg's figures showed significant differences in relative sizes and shapes from the original. Main (1982b:29) stated that the [neotype designation] was 'in the interests of nomenclatural stability for a common and widespread species which frequently attracts human attention and to which references have already been made in medical literature.' However, Southcott (1976, 1978) writing from South Australia did not mention it and at that time I can find only Main (1976) making comments about bites of *Dekana diversicolor*.

Subsequently, Harvey & Main (1996) found that indeed Deka Station, Queensland was the correct interpretation of the type locality of *Dekana diversicolor*. The neotype designated by



Main (1982b) is hence here considered the holotype of a new species, *Aname mainae*.

**Aname mainae** sp. nov.

*Aname diversicolor*. Main, 1982b: 29.

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE (= 'neotype'): SAM N1980196, ♂, 26km NW of Elliston, SA, 20 Dec 1952, B.Y. Main; SAM N1980195, ♀, same data, examined.

DIAGNOSIS. Males differ from those of *Aname diversicolor* (Hogg, 1902) in having a centrally placed, not clearly distal, tibial spur and the embolie shaft being straight not bent (see Raven, 1985a: 396, 397).

DISTRIBUTION. South Australia.

DIPLURIDAE

**Masteria** L. Koch, 1873

*Masteria* L. Koch, 1873: 458. Type species by monotypy, *Masteria hirsuta* L. Koch, 1873.

*Accola* Simon, 1889: 191. Type species by subsequent designation of Simon (1892), *Accola lucifuga* Simon, 1889. First synonymised by Raven, 1979.

*Antrochares* Rainbow, 1898: 332. Type species by monotypy, *Antrochares macgregori* Rainbow, 1898. First synonymised by Raven, 1979.

*Microsteria* Wunderlich, 1988: 46. Type species by monotypy, *Microsteria sexoculata* Wunderlich, 1988. (New synonymy)

**Masteria sexoculata** (Wunderlich), comb. nov.

*Microsteria sexoculata* Wunderlich, 1988: 47: holotype male examined.

REMARKS. Wunderlich (1988) raised *Microsteria* on the grounds that the teeth on the third elaw are sessile and not tuberculate or not on a common process as in other other masteriine genera (*Masteria* Koch, 1873, *Striamea* Raven, 1981). Raven (1981) showed that in existing masteriine, the teeth basally fuse before reaching the claw. I examined the holotype of *Microsteria sexoculata* (sent to me for identification prior to Wunderlich's paper). Two teeth are present on the third claw. The anterior tooth is shorter and the division between the two teeth deep. It was not possible to determine the very subtle difference between a low anterior tooth on the claw and a common tubercle. I concluded it was *Masteria* and still do, so the genus is placed in synonymy.

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